GOD'S TRUTH. GREAT SPEECH OF THE GREAT-EST PROPHET OF DEMOC-RACY,

GOV. SEYMOUR,

DELIVERED AT UTICA, N. Y., SEP-

The foll-wing is the great speech delivered by Gov. Seymour at Utica Wednesday evening. September 22. He began by quoting a paragraph from a recent speech by Secretary Schurz, as follows:

It must not be forgotten that this government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the

It must not be forgotten that this government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the republic. The busedle age of America is over. The interests the government has to deal with are no longer those of a small number of agricultural communities with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearly fifty millions of people spread over an immeure surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with ele-

this canvass with a view of directing its discussions. It was received with applace by the journals of the republican party, and by the leading members of that organization. Its startling declarations force upon our minds the question: Are the disorders, the temptations, and the confusion which press upon our government due to its character and structure, or to the manner in which it sadministered? No other subjects to may be successful conduct. This recognition of the value of distribution of political power, of the desire to keep it from concentrating at one point or preventing any of its governments from absorbing or aprising more than was demanded by the objects for which it was formed, is seen in every provision of the constitution, When, therefore, questions arise as to the authority of the general government, they should is administered? No other subject so grave or so urgent is involved in the pending con-test. If it is true that the difficulties in the way of an honest conduct of our affairs are so great that there must be other qualifica-tions for the presidency of the United States than those of intelligence, honesty and pa-triotism; if our government can only be car-ried on by an exceptional man, who may so great that there must be other qualifications for the presidency of the United States than those of intelligence, honesty and patriotism; if our government can only be carried on by an exceptional man, who may not always be at our command, then we have undergone a revolution. When we are told that a statesman is essential in the condition of our affairs, it disturbs our mind, as when told that a physician of unusual skill is needed in our families. It means disease and danger. They are usually the words we hear but a little while before the crape upon our doors informs our neighbors of the sad result. If our government is so incumbered with the confision. fore the crape upon our doors informs our neighbors of the sad result. If our govern-ment is so incumbered with the confusion growing out of fifty millions of people and their varied interests and pursuits, it is clear that when that population within the life-time of many before me shall have grown to one hundred millions, and the complicated interests of our country are multiplied fourfold, that our government must be overwhelmed or there must be marked reform in its conduct. This is not a remote or un-

certain danger. It is one that we must confront now; it already taxes our industry and endangers our prosperity.

EVILS NOT DUE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Is this state of affairs due to the structure of our government? or to the way it has been administered? Let us turn to the constitution, which not only sets forth the powers and limitations, but also displays genius of our social and political institutions. It is not only an expression of the public opinion at the time it was formed, our soil which sprung up with the settle-ment of the country. Those who gave it form did not discover its principles; they acted under influencies generated by the condition of our people, which grew in power until they gave shape to our government. In the convention there were able men who had theories which they urged with eloquence and force, but these were overcome by accustomed modes of thought and action which were native here, and which still, in marked ways, display themselves in our social structure and in public and private action. The first settlers of this country were thrown upon their per-sonal efforts for success. They became self-reliant. The societies which grew up around them were imbued with the same sentiments. When they united with others of a like character to form more extended organizations, each retained the usages and rights which concerned themselves, and only gave to larger organizatons jurisdiction over matters of common interest—each keeping their home rights and taking care of their home interests. The great truth that the spirit of our government was of American origin is shown by the fact that the several colonies, although founded un-American origin is shown by the fact that the several colonies, although founded under different circumstances, and in some cases by different nationalities, assumed common aspects, although they were separated by distance. At the outset there was little intercourse between them. When the revolutionary struggle began, it was found that the Germans upon the Mohawk, remote from the English settlements and cut off from all communication by different language, had gained the same views that prevailed in other colonies. We must not, therefore, look upon our constitution merely as an instrument devised at the time of its adoption, as a means of forming the union, but as a result whose roots had struck deep into our soil, as the expression of living truths, and which influence the social and political action of our people in a measure far beyond what is supposed by those who have not studied the sources and currents of public events. It is not necessary at this time that we perplex ourselves with questions about the way our constitution was adopted. Whether it was formed by a compact between the states, or by the people in single truths and when the content of the intercourse between the states, or by the people in their tours, each of rights by the people in their tours, and the care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can. Every demand for jurisdiction for the gent care of your interests better than you can the suffered of rights by the people in their towns, their care of rights by the people can deverment is a demand for the surrender of rights by the people can deverment is a demand for t

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

"THIS IS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE."-ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

constitutional principles. Here an uncon-stitutional law is a dead law.

the calamities which would follow legislations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the carry days, and all these producing aspirations and interests so pushing, powerful and complicated in their nature, and so constantly appealing to the government rightfully or wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship determined in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago.]

These are not be with ecclamities which would follow legislation affecting subjects or communities with regard to which the congress can not be duly intelligent the great questions of so-cial order and safety, of intelligence and virtue, are left to the control of the local nathorities. Passing from smaller divisions up to state governments, we find as a rule that they are under many restraints as to their jurisdiction over their towns and counties. The spirit of our psouls, which had which sufficed a century ago.]

These are not my words. If I had uttered them, it would be felt that I was making a harsh charge against the administration. They are the statements put forth by one of its officials, who speaks from his experience as a member of the cabinet, and as one who formerly had a seat in the senate. This delaration made by Mr. Shurz is official in character. It will be so viewed in other countries and will rejoice the enemies of our government, while it mortifies the American government, while it mortifies the American people. The speech from which this extract was taken was made as a leading one in this canvass with a view of directing its discrete the cognition of the value of distribution of ity of the general government, they should be decided by the letter of the law. If this does not solve the problems, they should be turned over to the state authorities, if they are competent to deal with them. Instead

> ABUSES CAUSED BY THE REPUBLICANS. Here, then, we find the sources of the evils and abuses which afflict our general government, and through it the people of this country. Until within the past twenty years the executive, the legislative, the judicial departments gave honest construction to the constitution. They did not seek to usurp power by strained definition. They did not summon crowds of men with schemes, who were pushing, rightfully or wrongfully, to get at the public treasury, by calling this a nation and teaching the false doctrine that we should follow the usages of other and not the constitutional

law of our own government. WHAT DO REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS PROPOSE? As to the evils, corruptions and abuses which are set forth by Mr. Schurz, let us see the positions held by the leading republicans with regard to them. What are those doing who have been entrusted with the dupower? We have seen that the methods of those who have controlled public affairs and not the constitution of the United States have caused the dangers which threaten us. In the first place the candidate of the republican party openly expressed his joy that congress has thus enlarged its jurisdic-tion, and, to use his own phrase, he is glad "that it gravitates towards more power," He not only wishes the government to gain this; but he is willing that it should do so by indirection and subtle construction. He does not say as he should do if he seeks a change in the character of our government that it should be made by open and direct amendments, but he tries to bring it about by the use of doubtful phrases. I speak particularly about his position, as he is now

the exponent of the great party which has placed him in nomination for the presiden-cy. The leaders in the canvass on that side are those that hold places as senators or as cabinet ministers, or important positions under the present administration. them in fact, and in some form ask that their powers should be increased by taking from the people some of their home rights They say in effect, give to us your rights of making laws for yourselves, we can take care of your interests better than you can.

Another member of the cabinet, Mr. Sherman, secretary of the treasury, takes a different view of the state of affairs from that given by his colleague. He dwells upon the business prosperity of our country. Overlooking the industry of our people, the favorable seasons that have rewarded their labors with ample harvests, the demands for our products from other countries, he claims for the administration the gratitude of our people for all their the gratitude of our people for all their blessings. I have no unkindly feelings for Mr. Sherman; I regret that he does him-self a wrong when he is ungrateful to God and unjust to the laborer of the land. It was not the statesmanship of the cabinet, but the statesmanship of the plow, blessed by a fruitful season, that gives us our grow-ing wealth. Not the skill of the treasury department, but of mechanics and manufacturers that makes the springs of our prosperity; not the talk in congress, but the toil of laoor in all its varied fields. In another respect he does himself a wrong. He does not warn our people of the danger which the change of seasons may make. He does not as he should admonish them that at this time, when money is abundant, men should throw off the burdens of debt and extricate themselves from positions of peril if times should change. He teaches the false and mischievous doctrine that government policies and not honest toil and frugal care, that the schemes of the brain, not the sweat of the brow, give competence to men. Much has been said about the absurdity of fiat money. How much more absurd are Mr. Sherman's teachings of fiat prosperity. In this direction Mr. Sherman outstrips Denis Kearney. NATIONALISM.

The points most conspicuous in the speeches and journals of the republican party are, first, that this is a nation, and next, this election is a contest between the northern and the southern states, in which ple and disastrous to their business and industrial pursuits; that the mischief it will create will not be for the remote future, but that they are pressing upon us now and will be felt in their full force from

this time on, unless they are averted by the It is a marked and conspicuous fact in the political discussions of the past four years that the republican leaders have sought to bring into use the words nation soight to bring into use the words nation and nationalism when speaking of our country. These have heretofore been used without any special significance as terms generally applied to different divisions of have used it to avoid a repetition of the word union, United States or general gov-ernment. But they have now been made the shibboleth of the republican party and of all who have schemes for which to gain public support at the seat of gov-ernment. While the men who use these erms never define them, their very obscurity serves the purposes of covering their ultimate objects and at the same time al-lowing all who have political theories inthey favor their views. In their primary sense the word nation means those of common origin, and applies most aptly to the smaller divisions of tribes or those of common lineages. In this more correct significance it is certainly not applicable to our country whose population is made up of mixed races from all quarters of the world.

In its more common use it signifies politically applied to years and that events graving the states, this is a nation, it should have more prover, that they are cled that events graving the states, this is a nation, it should have more prover.

most elevated political organization. the most elevated political organization. When, therefore, it is said we are a nation, the term gives no idea of the character of our own government, but it leaves every one to infer what he pleases of its significance. Obscure and unmeaning as it is, it was adopted with the solemnity of a congressional resolution as a term which told of the power of our general government. In 1879 a resultation was offered, which declared, among other things, that the people of the United States constitute one nation. All of the republican members roted for this as if it three same light upon the character of our Union. So far is it from doing this that it simply So far is it from doing this that it simply tends to make that obscure which was clearly stated in our constitution. There is something in the words United States, the Union, the general government, which is in conflict with the purposes of Mr. Garfield and his friends. They do not tell us distinctly what they aim at, but we find that all those who seek for more jurisdiction use the term nation or nationality whenever they have occasion to speak of the jurisdiction at Washington. We always find that the men who use the word, and many like Senator Blaine love to call it a sovereign nation, are in favor of a different construction of the constitution than has heretofore

by those who have not radiced the outcome. It is superished the state of public events. It is made in the properties of the constitution was adopted. Whether it was constitution was adopted. Whether it was formed by a compact between the state, or by the people of the constitution was adopted. Whether it was formed by a compact between the state, or by the people of the constitution was adopted. Whether it was desired the constitution was adopted. Whether it was desired the constitution of the constitution than has bereived the constitution of the constitution was adopted. Whether it was delined to the constitution of the constitution was adopted. Whether it was delined to constitution was depted. Whether it was delined to constitution are constitution are mostly at the extent of the constitution of the constitution are mostly at the extent of the constitution of the constitution are mostly at the extent of the constitution are mostly and the extent of the extent of the extent of th

however destructive of what they term their constitutional principles. Here an unconstitutional law is a dead law.

But it is in the distribution of political power that the conservatism of our government is shown in the strongest light. To save the different states and sections from the calamities which would follow legisla
Another member of the cabinet, Mr. Sherman secretary of the treasury, takes

off into a suggestion more hurtful to Mr. off into a suggestion more hurtful to Mr. darking out of the various and complicated those you seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried there improperly carried there improperly carried there in those you seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried those you seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried there is not one of the region and complicated the various and complicated these you seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried there for legislation. I have stated that the republican leaders seek to increase this there for legislation. I have stated that the republican leaders seek to increase this there for legislation. I have stated that the republican leaders seek to increase this there for legislation. I have stated that the republican leaders seek to increase this there for legislation. I have stated that the republican leaders seek to increase this union, and which the various and complicated these you seek to injure. Do not shut your seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried those you seek to injure. Do not shut your seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried those you seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which are improperly carried those you seek to injure. Do not shut your seek to injure. Do not shut your seek to injure. Do not shut your subjects which is a few that it is in the distribution of political our population, the growth of our business interests, so far from giving to us greater sacurity, will only create more complication, more disorder, more difficulties. We charge that those who seek covertly to bring about these results are animated selfish purposes of ambition, love of power or lust of gain, which makes them indifferor lust of gain, which makes them indifferent to future consequences if they can reach the objects of their desires. Beyond the reasons founded upon the character of our political institutions, I wish to present to you some of the results of this nationalism, so that you may see and feel that it is a present injury, and not merely a remote danger, which we fear in view of our political theories.

REPUBLICAN DEMANDS HARM THE NORTH. When we give jurisdiction to the general when we give jurisdiction to the general government we take it from the people, act-ing in one and give it to them in another relationship. From the people as citizens of states to the people as citizens of the union. These relationships differ in pur-poses and in forms of action; and the quesposes and in forms of action; and the ques-tion about the wisdom of placing powers with each organization should be governed by the fact which will be most beneficial to the public. When the union was formed the small states feared that the larger would use their power to meddle with home and use their power to meddle with home and local interests. To allay these fears the senate was organized in a way which gave to the minority a disproportionate representation. This was wise as a measure of defense for the small states. It is full of danger when it is changed into a power to harm the majority, or to exercise jurisdiction not granted by the constitution or not demanded for the purposes of the union. We charge that the republican leaders seek to gain personal power when they induce to gain personal power when they induce the general government to do this injustice to the majority of the people. In many ways they wrong them now by this policy. To keep this truth from the public they try to excite sectional passions and hates. They have impressed their followers with the idea that all jurisdiction given to the general northern and the southern states, in which a victory will be a great gain to the former party. We charge that the denunciations of the south are used to mask their designs to get jurisdiction over all the union, and mainly over the interests and people of the north, as they are the most important and varied, that the term nation is selected because it is a word of obscure and indefinite meaning, and if it is substituted for the legal and proper title of government, it will enable them to make changes in its character huntful to the rights of the people of all the states, and most of all those of the north. They will weaken the bonds of the union because they lessen its beneficience. Why, then, is nationality urged upon us? I will tell you. To Mr. Garfield and to other officials it is pleasant and profitable. It gives to them power and patronitable. It gives to them power and patron-age, and ministers to their ambitious views. They hold offices which gain importance with every increase of power by the general government. The senate is now the con-trolling branch. The civil list has swollen trolling branch. The civil list has swollen to more than seventy thousand, not including soldiers or sailors. This array mainly hold their place directly or indirectly by virtue of senatorial confirmations. The largest share of those who draw pay from the treasury are confirmed by the senate or hold under those who were made officials by its action. On the fourth of March next by its action. On the fourth of March next of Mr. Garfield will take his seat for six years as a senator for Ohio. In common with the common with the content of the common with the content of the content of the population of the consumer. The farmers and manuscular to the whole country. By maritime laws certain claims can be made by those in charge of vessels which take precedence to all prior lens. For example it has been bedd that if the person in charge of the law to the fact that if the person in charge of the law to the fact that the climate and condition of the south of the sent to the whole country. By maritime laws certain claims can be made by those in charge of vessels which take precedence to all prior lens. For example it has been bedd that if the person in charge of the law to the fact that the climate and condition of the south of the population of the whole country. By maritime laws certain claims can be made by those in charge of vessels which take precedence to all prior lens. For example it has been bedd that if the person in charge of the boat did not pay its towage from Albany to states and its pursuits make them larger confirmed to the whole country. By maritime laws certain claims can be made by those in charge of vessels which take precedence to all prior lens. For example it has been fitted by the general prosperity. In the meantime the general prosperity. In the meantime the general our public works, but it becomes a disaster to the whole country. By maritime laws certain claims can be made by those in charge of vessels which take precedence to all prior lens. For example it has been that the climate and when they

the truth of this position.

Ambition dazzles the eyes of its victim and blinds them to their own position. Inlowing all who have political theories in-consistent with our constitution to feel that dare not forecast the future. They seek to

In its more common use it signifies politi-cal divisions ranging from the lowest to tate towards it. That the views of Hamilton in favor of centralization were right. That senators and other officials should hold for life. Ask them if in the general govs ernment there is equal representation? if the people of their own states have power in proportion to population?—they must answer no! That in the senate one-quarter of the citizens have more members than the remaining three-quarters, so that one-quarter can prevent the passage of a good law or the repeal of a bad one, when they are demanded by the interests of three-quarters of the American people. The majori-ty living in nine states have only eighteen senators out of twenty-six. If Mr. Garfield and the other officials are asked what the north is to gain over the south by increasing the jurisdiction of the government, they will be forced to admit that it loses comparwith be forced to admit that it loses comparative power. If you press them more and inquire which section will give up home rights and place the greatest and most sacred interests under the control of this "nation" with unequal representations they must say the north. Then, as to taxation, which section pays the greatest relative shares, their speeches in congress prove that they charged that the north pays more than twice its real proportion. It follows then twice its real proportion. It follows then that every jurisdiction that we are called upon to yield up beyond the requirements of the constitution are mostly at the expense of the north; and what is more, the increased cost is made a tax upon persons,

the position of his constituents when in the congressional resolutions in 1876, which he supported, he asserts "that the constitution was framed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their representatives thereto duly constitu-ted." By these words he repels the idea of any agreement between states, or that these are in any way or in any degree parties to the constitution. If they are not, he has laid the foundation for the argument that the people in their primary and indi-vidual capacity, through their delegates duly constituted, can change the constitu-tion in the way they made it. They can do this without regard to states if these are not parties to the constitution, for then they have no right to complain of any thing done, although the constitution is changed in any way set forth in its provisions, or in any other way the people "in their primary and individual capacity," may see fit to take. New York suffers most by the rule of senatorial representa-tion but we implore the people of the smaller states not to sanction such teachings by their representatives. We want the consti-tution as our fathers framed it. We pray you will not convey the unequal power you enjoy for defense into a power for offense. Do not tempt the majority of our people living in one quarter of the states to assert equal rights of representation by upholding the conduct of those who seek to change the character of the government in ways that will make your privileges unjust and oppressive to the mass of our population.

THE INJURY WHICH NATIONALISM DOES TO It must not be thought that the changes which men seek to make in the character of our government by the use of the words nation and nationalism, and by the connation and nationalism, and by the con-structions which they mean to put upon them, relate only to the theory of politics; that their influences are too uncertain and too remote to be of immediate concern. They effect us now. They not only threat-en but work disastrous results to the commerce of the country, to the interests of the farmers of the western states, and to the business prosperity of the whole country. We know that cheap transportation has led to the sale of our firm products in Europe and has lifted all kinds of business from the lepression which a short time since was felt by all pursuits. The ability to send what we make and raise to the markets of the world at cheap rate, is of more importance to the north than to the south. The products of the latter are of a kind that do not suffer from the competition of other countries. Europe must have the cotton of the south. Increused cost of transportation does not prevent their sale; it adds to cost

terests of the states to which they owe their political or personal fortunes. In the lange political or personal fortunes. In the lange they cut off all sales in a large way to Euchey cut off all s Whoever will examine the rates for ropean countries.

This state has certain advantages given

to it by nature—a grant for commercial prosperity set forth in clear ways by the val-leys, rivers and lakes of this continent. The Hudson gives it the only tide way through the Alleghanies. From the head of its navigation the valley of the Mohawk stretches westward until it reaches the margins of the plains of the west, and the level of the great inland seas of the interior of this continent. At the close of the last century our citizens improved this natural route until it became the pathway along which the people of the Atlantic states and Europe poured into the west. A little later, animated not only by purposes to improve

animated not only by purposes to improve their own state but to make a channel of trade which should give prosperity to the valley of the Mississippi, the people of New York undertook what was in its day the most bold work of internal communication then known. Carrying forward at their own cost and hazard this system of internal improvements at the cost of more described. provements at a cost of more than eighty millions, they gave prosperity not only to the state, but other portions of the union. At length railroads were introduced. Their many advantages led the public to think the usefulness of water routes had passed away. But it was found after a time that they did not in all ways serve the country as well as the water routes from the west, through the great lakes and our canals to the seaboard. In 1870 efforts were made to cut down the tolls of this state on its canals. This was gradually done to the extent of reducing them to one-sixth of their former rates, retainining only enough to keep in repair works that had cost so many millions.

This liberal policy has proved of the utmost value to the whole country. Not only has gives to congress "all the powers necessary to control in entire independence of the lake service and the navigation." This was gradually done to the extent of reit cheapened transportation upon the canals, but it has reduced the cost upon all com-peting routes. When canals are opened milroads reduce their rates; when they to the producers of the west, to commercial men, to mechanics and manufacturers, by making a demand for their work. At this juncture we have practical proof of what nationalism means. For nearly a century no one doubted the exclusive control of the laws of our state over its own works. But within a few months there have been manfestations threatening the very existence clusive rights over the creations of its own enterprise, cost and public spirit. The way jurisdictions creep along is shown in a striking light by the judicial decisions and actions with regard to our water routes. Less than thirty years ago it was not thought that maritime law applied even to our in-

of rivers." He also asserts that "the rail roads and the canals, as highways of state closed railroads put up their charges. At intercourse, have come as legitimately with no time in the history of our country have in the commercial power of the national these water channels been of such benefit government as the rivers, the lakes and the seas." In speaking of transportation by canal, by lake or river, he says: "They are an essential element in the rivalry, and no examination can be complete or satisfactory unless it embraces the whole question of the internal commerce of the state and the nation." It will be noted that the words nation and national run through the speech of Mr. Cameron as they do through all the arguments of those who seek to give a construction to the constitution by the use of vague and unconstitutional terms. What is the scope then of this speech and resolution? It means that conserve intends to lation? It means that congress intends to seize upon the control of the free competing routes by lakes and causis. Now combinations for rates of carrying can only be land seas. There were many reasons in formed by corporations. The lakes, canals law and justics why it should be extended to them. This was done with many doubts and with a divided court. Since then juriss charges to that degree that we are able to charges to that degree that we are able to export our farm products to Europe. But there is a lurking purpose in some way to destroy this free competition. The plan shadowed out by Mr. Cameron calls the agents of the great corporations to Washington to be examined. They thus far are to be brought in contact with congress, with all their ability, knowledge and capital. We know what that means. We know that when a law is passed in terms regulating them by congress that it means that they have regulated congress. Under this device a grand pool or combination is to be formed into which carrying upon the lakes, canals and rivers are to be forced by legisdiction has crept up our rivers, and within a few months one of the courts of the gena few months one of the courts of the general government decides that maritime law applies to the Erie canal. One step has apoliced to take the final one and declare to be examined. They thus far are to be brought to contact with congress, with all their ability, knowledge and capital. We know what that means. We know that the beautiful to be examined. They thus far are to be brought to contact with congress, with all their ability, knowledge and capital. We know what that means th

under cover of which you are warred upon.

Even Mr. Biaine, who represents one of the following sentence is the only notice taken of the grave question of the rights of New York:
"Nor as it seems to me is there any force

"Nor as it seems to me is there any force in the suggestion that this proposition trenches upon the rightful power and jurisdiction of the state through whose lertitory and by whose laws in force for the time being the canal is so opened and used. Because the exercise of this jurisdiction does not in any way, and in itself, impair or affect the right of the state, whatever that right may be, to withdraw or terminate that dedication of its property to the public uses of commerce."

lic uses of commerce."

We have the poor consolation of knowing we can abandon our canals and destroy the commercial advantages of the west and New York. This is an end aimed at by

New York. This is an end aimed at by rival routes and rival interests.

I dare say the decision will be upheld by what is hereafter to be known as the "National Judiciary," for so far it has never taken a step backwards with regard to its jurisdiction. I do not question the ability or integrity of its judges, but we must bear in mind most of them have been selected from one party during a period of political from one party during a period of political excitement.

The effects of this decision threaten dis-

asters not alone to canal commerce but that of the whole country. It is a grave evil when a jurisdiction is suddenly extended over great and varied interests, where it has heretofore been unknown since the es-tablishment of our government. It does not merely give power to new courts or only embarrass by proceedings with which business men are not familiar, but it makes a sudden change in the laws which affect rights and properties. It is true that our courts retain a concurrent jurisdiction, but in case of differences in construction of the law they must yield to those of the general government. But maritime law now established changes the legal rights of persons and of property. By the laws of this state, chattel mortgages can be made which give liens upon them securing the claims of the holders. This has been of the utmost importance to the commerce of the canals. Many thousand boats are needed to carry property through these channels. A large class of our citizens are engaged in building them. They are sold to boatmen who are able to make a partial payment, and to secure the balance partial payment, and to secure the balance by a lien until they are able by their earn-ings to redeem their vessels from such in-cumbrances. When they are thus paid for they make securities by which the boatmen can raise money needed for the profitable pursuit of their business. The lien laws have been of great value to this commerce, and when they are invasired it; not only ly given by some form of advertisement. If the lien holder does know of this proceeding and the boat is sold he loses his rights. A case of this kind is now actuals ly pending in the circuit court of this distriet. The liability to have their liens destroyed in this way, impairs the security and will cause serious embarrassment with our canal commerce. It is a great evil, when interests so great and varied are suddenly subjected to laws unknown and o proceedings unfamiliar to those engaged them. Nationalism will not, I think, be so pleasing to our numerous republican friends along the many hundred lines of our canals when they see it in this aspect, as it was when they thought it was something hat gave them an advantage over their

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERECEE WITH THE

But the evil of the decision subjecting our anals to maritime law does not stop there. It makes a foundation for a claim that congress has a right to interfere in their management. Other and rival states can thus, through the greater number of their representatives at Washington, interfere with rights growing out of the course of commerce through lakes and rivers and ca-nals. A movement in that direction is not merely to be feared, it has already been made. In March last Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished republican leader, offered a joint resolution in congress, that a commission be appointed, to be made up of three senators and three members of do with regard to transportation among the states by land or water routes. He said: "The relations of the national government

states the lake service and the navigation of rivers." He also asserts that "the rail

they are only conducting a contest between the northern and southern states. In the above statement, to make it clear, I have shown only the relative sums paid upon a tax of a million dollars whea imposed by the state or general government. We must bear in mind that last year the expenses of the general government, after deducting all that was paid for pensions or for interest, or principal of the public debt, was more than one hundred and twenty-six millions. This was for the ordinary expenses of government. This great increase of expenses has grown out of its increase of expenses of government. This great increase of expenses has grown out of its herease of jurisdiction over subjects which can be more wisely and economically managed by the people at their homes. With all the confessed difficulties set forth by Mr. Schurz growing out of the pushing and varied interests at Washington and in the face of increased taxation, the republican leaders are urging more jurisdiction with more taxation and more confusion. The ways in which the government collects its revenues conceal their full sums from those who pay them, but they tell none the less in their results upon their property. You will find these taxes on the sugar in your teacup, in the clothing of your Tamily, in the medicines of your sick, in the varnish on the ceffins of your dead. By general consent they are lexied upon articles of consumption. This has the advantage of giving protection to home industries, it it is not carried too far. If they are made too burdensome they destroy home productions, as they add to their cost. While we cheerfully pay in this way for all necessary objects of government, we pastest against making them needlessly expensive. Already the amount wide the cost of the state government. In making this statement I do not take into account any sums for pouncions or for payment of interest or principal of the public debt. The expenses at Washigton after making these deductions are, as nearly as I can learn, more than twice the cost of the thirty-eight states of expenses at Washigton after making these de-ductions are, as nearly as I can feure, more than twice the cast of the thirty-eight states of the union, yet Mr. Garfield and other republi-can officials seek more jurisdiction, more cost, more taxation under the shadowy phrase of nationalism. They ask that they shall be en-trusted with more power, more patronage and

in all parts of the union think of these phases of nationalism? If the republican party succeed at this election Mr. Garfield will point to his speeches, the senators will refer to their action in ways like this of Mr. Cameron and will claim that the public has Cameron and will claim that the public has indersed their views of nationalism and they will go on and assert further rights of jurisdiction. Where will the weight of this fall? Not so much on the south, with its agricultural persuits and with products where they have a monopoly in the markets of the world, but upon the varied, extended and complicated pursuits of industry and commerce of the northern and western states. Beyond this, as has already been stated, the cost of all their violations of the constitution are to be borne by the declaration of the republican senators, almost ention of the republican senators, almost en-tirely by the people living at the west and

HOW REPUBLICANS ARE MISLEAD. To make clear the truth that many repulsicans are sacrificing their own interests and rights while they feel they are putting down the south, I will take up the case of St. Lawrence, the strongest republican county in the state. If an amendment is proposed to the constitution of this state, with a view of improving our canals, it is vehemently opposed by its people. When congress appropriates much larger sums for internal improvements in other parts of the United States we hear no protests. Let us come pare the costs to them. Taxes in this state are imposed upon property. They are paid into its treasury and are paid back to the counties about in proportion to the population. Our canals gave to the city of New York and the towns along its banks their wealth. The taxes on this wealth lit off the burdens from other parts of the state. The state tax for these purposes tall upon the wealth thus created. This helps to pay the taxes upon property at a distance from To make clear the truth that many repub the taxes upon property at a distance from these lines, so that they gain from the pros-

perity of other sections.

But how is it with the millions imposed at Washington? That is in fact upon population. The cifizens of St. Lawrence would be indignant if it was said they were not up to the average condition of the peo-ple in this country. We find on the basis of the taxation of one million by our state for the benefit of its population, St. Law-rence would pay about eight thousand dol-lars. It pays to make internal improvements by the general government, many of which are designed to turn commerce away from New York, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars.

To prove this statement that the taxes of

the general government fall more beavily upon the county of St. Lawrence and upon the farmers of the state than those imposed by New York, I give the following statist-ics: I take the records of 1877 as I made some time since a table based upon taxation at that time. This state raised that year for the support of common schools about three million dollars. The city of New York paid more than \$1,500,000 or about one-half of the whole amount. The The county of St. Lawrence paid about \$23,000. When the distribution was made from the treasury it was according to population. The city of New York got back \$543,000, or about one-third of what it had paid: the county of St. Lawrence received nearly \$60,000, almost three times its taxation. Now this was right, because the cas nals of our state have built up the prosperity along their lines and at their terminations. A million of dollars spent in giving one foot more of water to our canals would add to their value and would increase the wealth of the towns along their line. This would help St. Lawrence and other counties remote from them by lessening their share of state taxes. But they make great opposition to this improvement although they are to be thus benefitted by the general prosperity. In the meantime the general government makes large appropriations for internal improvements. Last year they were about eight millions. One-tenth of the population of the warmer south. I do not agree with the statements made by republicans that the north pays almost all the taxes, but I think it is safe to say that our state pays about one-eighth. It pays then this year about one million of dollars to make internal improvement, by the general government, works mostly in other parts of the union, some of which are meant to turn commerce away from us and to check our growth in wealth. And this tax is upon what men use for clothing and other articles: it falls upon persons, not property. It is a burden men use for ciotning and other articles; it talks apon persons, not property. It is a burden upon the largest family, not the largest fortune. For this the people of St. Lawrence, in proportion to their population, will have to pay about \$24,000, or about three times as much as for a \$23,000, or about three times as much as for a state tax, for they would be rightfully indignant if it were said their average condition was below that of the people of our country. Yet we hear no protests against this action by the general government. The amount paid by our state would make the needed permanent improvements upon our canals, but the taxes by the general government will be imposed every year and will be increased hereafter. To what is this inconsistency due on the part of the inis this inconsistency due on the part of the in-telligent citizens of northern New York? It is telligent citizens of northern New York? It is due to the fact that they are so largely republicans, their minds have been so inflatoed against the people of the south, that they have been made to believe that every jurisdiction they give to the general government will harm those they bate and will in some way help themselves. They have been so blinded by their prejudices that they have listened with favor to those speakers who was upon home rights, and they do not see that they and not the neonle of the south will be the victims when the people of the south will be the victims when jurisdiction is taken away from their own state and given to officials at the remote capital of the union. They do not stop to think that their the union. They do not stop to think that their own state has the smallest representation in the senate of the United States. If Mr. Garfield and other republican officials should come before them and in plain terms tell what they songht: that they wanted their hearers to give up their home rights and put them into the hands of the speakers, and that these would tax them more than they pay when they manage their own affairs, there speakers would be met with derision. Yet that is what they seek. They hide their objects and make up feigued issues and persuade the republican party that they are only conducting a contest between the

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